

# Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

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FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD.  
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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For the Kentucky Gazette.

## THE BUTTER CUPS AND DAISIES.

When the summer rears his radiant throne,  
O'er earth his bounties showing,  
Life's varied tribes his glories own,  
In gratitude adoring;  
Fair Flora, earth's all-beauteous queen,  
On her lordly monarch gazes,  
Star-spangled is her mantle green,  
With butter cups and daisies.

CHORUS.—The daisies and the butter cups,  
The butter cups and daisies.  
She throws her tribute at his feet,  
Wreath after wreath unfolding,  
Flowers, odorous, beautiful, and sweet,  
The monarch smiles beholding:  
Their sun beam tints, and rainbow dyes,  
Receive his warmest praises,  
But most he fixes on his eyes,  
The butter cups and daisies.

CHORUS.—The daisies, &c.  
The daisies and the butter cups,  
Shine gay in chequer'd splendor;  
Art's mimic pencil vainly hopes  
To imitate in grandeur.  
My joys are roving hills and vales,  
Amongst their flowery meads,  
And sauntering on the sunny dale,  
Midst butter cups and daisies.

CHORUS.—The daisies, &c.

## THE CRACKER.

MOUNTAIN, July 2, 1833.

## POETICAL PORTRAITS.

### SHAKESPEARE.

His was the wizard spell,  
The spirit to enchain;  
His grasp o'er Nature fell,  
Creation owned his reign.

### MILTON.

His spirit was the home  
Of aspirations high;  
A temple, whose huge dome  
Was hidden in the sky.

### BYRON.

Black clouds his forehead bound,  
And at his feet were flowers:  
Mirth, Music, Magic found  
In him their keener powers.

### SCOTT.

He sings, and lo! Romance  
Starts from its mouldering urn,  
While Chivalry's bright lance  
And nodding plumes return.

### SPENSER.

Within the enchanting womb  
Of his vast genius, he  
Bright streams and groves, whose gloom  
Is lit by Una's eye.

### WORDSWORTH.

He hushes his harp upon  
Philosophy's pure shrine,  
And, placed by Nature's throne,  
Composed each placid line.

### WILSON.

His strain like holy hymns  
Upon the ear doth float,  
Or voice of cherubim,  
In mountain vale remote.

### GRAY.

Soaring on pinions proud,  
The lightnings of his eye  
Scathe the black thunder-cloud—  
He passes swiftly by.

### BURNS.

He seized his country's lyre,  
With ardent grasp, and strong,  
And made his soul of fire  
Dissolve itself in song.

### COLERIDGE.

Magician, whose dread spell,  
Working in pale moonlight,  
From Superstition's cell  
Invokes each satellite.

### COWPER.

Religion's light is shed  
Upon his soul's dark shrine,  
And vice veils o'er her head  
At his benignant line.

### YOUNG.

Involved in pall of gloom,  
He haunts with footsteps dread,  
The murderer's midnight tomb,  
And calls upon the dead.

### GRAHAM.

Oh! when we hear the bell  
Of Sabbath, chiming free,  
It strikes us like a knell,  
And makes us think of thee.

### W. L. BOWLES.

From Nature's flowery throne  
His spirit took its flight,  
And moves serenely on,  
In soft, sad, tender light.

SHELLEY.  
A solitary rock  
In a far distant sea,  
Rent by the thunder's shock,  
An emblem stands of thee.

J. MONTGOMERY.  
Upon thy touching strain  
Religion's spirit fair  
Falls down like drops of rain,  
And blends divinely there.

HOGG.  
Clothed in the rainbow's beam,  
Mid strath and pastoral gleam,  
He sees the fairies gleam,  
Far from the haunts of men.



## [By Authority.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-  
COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public.—No. 33.]

AN ACT to recognize the district courts of the  
United States in the State of Mississippi.  
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That the State of Missis-  
sippi shall be, and the same is hereby, divided  
into two districts, in the following manner, to wit:  
The counties of Noxubee, Winston, Attala,  
Carroll, Bolivar, Coahoma, Tunica, De Soto,  
Marshall, Tippah, Tishomingo, Itawamba,  
Monroe, Lowndes, Oktibbeha, Choctaw, Yal-  
lowusha, Tallahatchie, Fenola, Lafayette,  
Pontotoc and Chickasaw, in said State, shall  
compose one district, to be called the northern  
district, and a court shall be held for the said  
district, at the town of Pontotoc, and the residue  
of the counties of the said State, shall here-  
after compose the southern district of Missis-  
sippi, and a court shall be held for the same, as  
heretofore, at the city of Jackson.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there  
shall be two terms of the district court, for the  
northern district, held at Pontotoc, in each  
year, to begin on the first Monday of June and  
December, and the district judge of the United  
States, for the State of Mississippi, is hereby  
required to hold the court as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all  
causes at law or in chancery, and all indict-  
ments pending in the district court at Jackson,  
in which the defendant or defendants residing  
in the northern district (hereby established) at  
the time of serving process or the finding of a  
bill of indictment, shall be transferred for trial  
to the district court for the said northern dis-  
trict, and be proceeded in, heard, adjudged,  
and determined, in the same manner as though  
originally commenced or prosecuted in the said  
court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of  
the district court at Jackson, to file and transmit  
to the clerk of the district court at Pontotoc,  
the original papers in all cases and prosecutions  
hereby ordered to be transferred, together with  
a transcript of all orders and other proceedings  
had thereon.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all  
suits heretofore brought in either of said  
courts not of a local nature, shall be brought in  
the court of the district where the defendant  
resides; but if there be more than one defend-  
ant, and they reside in different districts, the  
plaintiff may sue in either, and send a dupli-  
cate writ against the defendant, directed to the  
marshal of the other district, on which the  
plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the  
writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of  
the district court of the proper district; and the  
said writ, when executed and returned into the  
office from which the writ issued, shall consti-  
tute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the  
judge of the said courts shall appoint a clerk of  
the district court of the northern district, who  
shall reside and keep his office, and the records  
and documents appertaining thereto, at the  
place of holding said courts; said clerk shall be  
entitled to the same fees allowed by law to the  
clerk of the other district of the State of Mis-  
sissippi, perform the like duties and be subject  
to the same liabilities and penalties.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a  
marshal and district attorney shall be appoint-  
ed in the northern district of the State afore-  
said, having the same duties and liabilities, in  
all respects as are now possessed by the mar-  
shal and district attorney, respectively, in the  
State of Mississippi; and the said marshal is  
hereby required to give the same bonds that  
other marshals are required to give under the  
laws of the United States, to be approved of  
and recorded as now directed by law.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the  
marshal and district attorney for the northern  
district, shall have the same salaries, fees and  
compensation, as are allowed and paid to the  
other marshal and district attorney for the  
State of Mississippi, under the laws of the United  
States.

RH. M. JOHNSON,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
JAMES K. POLK,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
APPROVED, June 18th, 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

[Public.—No. 34.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the  
United States to cause the northern bound-  
ary line of the Territory of Iowa to be ascer-  
tained and marked.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That the President of the  
United States be, and is hereby, authorized to  
cause to be surveyed, ascertained and distinct-  
ly marked, the southern boundary line of the  
Territory of Iowa, west of the Mississippi  
river, which divides said Territory from the  
State of Missouri; and that, for that purpose, he  
shall appoint a commissioner on the part of the  
United States, who (with the aid of such sur-  
veyor or surveyors as may be necessary) shall  
unite or act in conjunction with a commis-  
sioner to be appointed by the State of Missouri,  
and a commissioner to be appointed by the  
Governor of the Territory of Iowa, in run-  
ning and ascertaining said boundary line; and  
that it shall be the duty of the commis-  
sioner so to be appointed by the President as  
aforesaid, after he shall have ascertained, run,  
and marked said boundary line, to make three  
maps or plats thereof, with a description or sur-

vey-bill thereof appended to each map or plat;  
one of which shall be returned to the office of  
Secretary of state for the United States, one  
to the office of Secretary of State for the State  
of Missouri, and one to the Secretary of the  
Territory of Iowa, and the said commissioner  
on the part of the United States shall also make  
a full report of his proceedings in the premises  
to the Secretary of State for the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
said boundary line shall be run or surveyed,  
ascertained, and marked in all respects accord-  
ing to, and in pursuance of the provisions of  
the following acts, wherein the said boundary  
line is defined and described, to wit: an act of  
Congress of the sixth of March, eighteen hun-  
dred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize  
the people of Missouri Territory to form a con-  
stitution and State Government, and for the  
admission of such State into the Union on an  
equal footing with the original States, and to  
prohibit slavery in certain Territories;" and an  
act of the seventh June, eighteen hundred and  
thirty-six, entitled "An act to extend the west-  
ern boundary of the State of Missouri to the  
Missouri river;" Provided, however, That if ei-  
ther or both of said commissioners be to be ap-  
pointed on the part of the State of Missouri and  
Territory of Iowa, should fail to attend to the  
aforesaid duty, after reasonable notice by the  
commissioner on the part of the United States,  
or if the State of Missouri, or Governor of Iowa,  
or either of them, should fail to appoint such  
commissioner on their part respectively, after  
reasonable notice from the President of the  
United States, then, and in that case, the com-  
missioner appointed on the part of the United  
States, shall proceed to execute the duties en-  
joined by this act with either of said commis-  
sioners who may attend, or without the attend-  
ance of either or both of said commissioners, as  
the case may be.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the  
line to be so run, ascertained, and marked, shall  
not be deemed to be finally established and  
ratified by the United States, until the map, or  
plat, and description aforesaid, and also the  
said report of the commissioner shall be sub-  
mitted to, and the boundary, as thus ascertained  
and marked, approved of and ratified by the  
Congress of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, for  
the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions  
of this act, the sum of four thousand dollars be,  
and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of  
any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-  
propriated.  
APPROVED, June 18, 1838.

[Public.—No. 35.]

AN ACT making appropriation for completing  
the public buildings in Wisconsin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty  
thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby,  
granted and appropriated, out of any unap-  
propriated money in the Treasury, to defray the  
expense of completing the public buildings in  
the Territory of Wisconsin, which are now  
commenced and partially completed; and  
said sum, or so much thereof as may be neces-  
sary for that purpose, shall be expended accord-  
ing to the act of the Legislative Assembly of Wis-  
consin, entitled "An act to extend the seat of  
Government of the Territory of Wisconsin, and  
to provide for the erection of public buildings,"  
approved December thirty, eighteen hundred  
and thirty-six; Provided, That the commis-  
sioners elected in pursuance of the third section  
of said act, shall cause the said money to be so  
expended as to accomplish the completion or  
finishing of said buildings without further ex-  
pense to the United States.  
APPROVED, June 18, 1838.

[Public.—No. 36.]

AN ACT to require the judge of the district  
courts of East and West Tennessee to hold  
a court at Jackson, in said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That a district court of the  
United States be, and the same is hereby, es-  
tablished in the western district of the State of  
Tennessee, for the counties of Anderson, Van  
Henry, Obion, Dyer, Gibson, Lauderdale, Hay-  
wood, Tipton, Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman,  
McNairy, Hardin, and Perry; and that the  
said court be held annually on the third  
Monday in September, at the town of Jackson,  
in the county of Madison, in said State.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
said district court shall be invested with, and  
exercise, all and every species of jurisdiction  
now exercised by the district courts of East and  
West Tennessee.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the  
said court shall be held by the judge of said  
district courts of East and West Tennessee.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in  
addition to the jurisdiction hereby invested in  
said court, it be invested with the exercise of  
uncurrent jurisdiction in all civil cases now ex-  
ercised by the circuit courts of the United  
States; and that in all cases where said court  
shall exercise such jurisdiction, the proceedings  
may be taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees  
of said court to the Supreme Court of the United  
States, in the same manner, and upon the same  
conditions, as appeals may be taken from the  
circuit courts.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That at the  
first term of said court, the judge thereof, shall  
appoint a clerk, in manner, and upon such con-  
ditions, as like officers are required by law to  
be appointed for the said district courts of East  
and West Tennessee; and that the said clerk  
perform such duties in regard to the proceed-  
ings, orders, judgments, and decrees of said  
court, as are required by law to be performed  
by the same officers in the said district courts  
of East and West Tennessee.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all  
laws now in force regulating the emanation,  
execution, and return of the process of said  
district courts of East and West Tennessee  
shall, in all things, regulate the emanation,  
execution, and return of process in the said  
district court.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That if  
from any cause the judge of said court shall fail  
to attend and open court on the first day there-  
of, then, and in that case, the said court shall  
stand adjourned from day to day, until four  
o'clock of the third, and in case he shall fail to  
attend and open said court by that time, the  
said court shall stand adjourned until the first  
day of the next term.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in  
case the judge of said court, from any cause,  
shall fail to hold a regular term of said court,  
it shall be his duty, if in his opinion the busi-  
ness in said court shall require, to hold an in-  
termediate term of said court, at such time as  
he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal,  
direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of  
said court, at least thirty days previous to the  
commencement of said term, and to be published  
in the several newspapers published in the

bounds of said district the same length of time.  
Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the  
clerk of said court shall be entitled to receive  
such fees and emoluments for his services as are  
now allowed by law for like services to the  
clerks of said district courts of East and West  
Tennessee.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That a  
marshal shall be appointed for said court,  
whose duty shall be to execute all orders, judg-  
ments, and decrees of said court now authoriz-  
ed by law, and that he receive for his services  
the sum of two hundred dollars, to be paid out  
of the public Treasury; and that he be allowed  
the same fees as are allowed for the same ser-  
vices in the courts of East and West Tennessee.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That a dis-  
trict attorney of the United States be appoint-  
ed for said court, who shall receive in addition  
to the usual fees of office, the sum of two hun-  
dred dollars annually, to be paid out of the pub-  
lic Treasury of the United States.  
APPROVED, June 18, 1838.

[Public.—No. 38.]

AN ACT authorizing the appointment of per-  
sons to test the usefulness of inventions to  
improve and render safe the boilers of steam  
engines against explosions.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That the President of the  
United States be, and is hereby, authorized to  
appoint three persons, one of whom at least  
shall be a man of experience and practical  
knowledge in the construction and use of the  
steam engines, and the others, by reason of  
their attainments and sciences, shall be com-  
petent judges of the usefulness of any invention  
designed to detect the causes of explosion in  
the boilers; which said persons shall jointly ex-  
amine any inventions made for the purpose of  
detecting the cause, and preventing the explo-  
sion of boilers, that shall be presented for their  
consideration; and, if any one or more of such  
inventions or discoveries, justly, in their judg-  
ment, the experiment, and the inventor desires  
that his invention shall be subjected to the test,  
then the said persons may proceed and order  
such preparations to be made, and such experi-  
ments to be tried, as, in their judgment, may  
be necessary to determine the character and  
usefulness of any such invention.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the  
said board shall give notice of the time and  
place of their meeting to examine such inven-  
tion, and shall direct the preparations to be  
made, and the experiments to be tried, at such  
place as they shall deem most suitable and con-  
venient for the purpose; and shall make full  
report of their doings to Congress at their next  
session.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That to  
carry into effect the foregoing objects, there be  
and hereby is appropriated, out of any money  
in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,  
the sum of six thousand dollars; and so much  
thereof as shall be necessary for the above pur-  
poses shall be subject to the order of the said  
board, and to defray such expenses as shall be  
incurred by their direction, including the sum  
of three hundred dollars to each, for his person-  
al services and expenses; Provided, however,  
And their accounts shall be settled at the Treas-  
ury, in the same manner as those of other pub-  
lic agents.  
APPROVED, June 23, 1838.

[Public.—No. 39.]

AN ACT relating to the Orphans' Court of  
Alexandria county, in the District of Col-  
umbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That from and after the  
passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury pay to the judge of the orphans' court of  
Alexandria county, in the District of Columbia,  
in quarterly payments, out of any unappropri-  
ated money in the Treasury, the sum of one  
thousand dollars per annum, in lieu of all other  
compensation for his services as judge of said  
court.  
APPROVED, June 23rd, 1838.

[Public.—No. 40.]

AN ACT directing the Commissioner of the  
General Land Office to ascertain the quanti-  
ty of land covered by grants made to Anthony  
Shane and to Louis Godfrey, in section six-  
teen, township four south, range two east,  
in Lima district, Ohio, and its value.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of  
the General Land Office ascertain the quantity  
of land contained in section sixteen, township  
four south, range two east, in Lima district,  
Ohio, and the quantity covered by each grant  
made by the United States to Anthony Shane  
and to Louis Godfrey, in said section; and  
that he cause the land so granted to be ap-  
praised by two judicious and disinterested free-  
holders, under oath, without regard to the im-  
provements made thereon; and that he make  
report of the proceeds here directed to Con-  
gress as soon as the same shall be had.  
APPROVED, June 28th, 1838.

[RESOLUTION.—PUBLIC.—No. 6.]

JOINT RESOLUTION in favor of the author-  
ities of the city of Savannah, in the State of  
Georgia.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-  
resentatives of the United States of America, in  
Congress assembled, That the authorities of the  
City of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, be,  
and they are hereby, authorized to re-open  
Reynold and Wright streets, where they were  
closed by the fort of Fort Wayne; and, also,  
to continue Bay street through the lands be-  
longing to the United States in said city, and  
which form the site of Fort Wayne.  
APPROVED, June 18th, 1838.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a convention between the Govern-  
ment of the United States of America and the  
Government of the Republic of Texas, to ter-  
minate the reclamations of the former Govern-  
ment, for the capture, seizure, and detention of  
the brig, Pocket, and Durango, and for injuries  
suffered by American citizens on board the  
Pocket, was concluded and signed at Houston,  
on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-  
eight, which convention is word for word, as  
follows:  
Convention between the Government of the  
United States of America and the Government  
of the Republic of Texas, to terminate the re-  
clamations of the former Government, for the  
capture, seizure, and detention of the brig,  
Pocket, and Durango, and for injuries suffered  
by American citizens on board the Pocket.

Alcee La Branche, Charge d'Affairs of the  
United States of America, near the Republic  
of Texas, acting on behalf of the said United  
States of America, and R. A. Irion, Secretary  
of State of the Republic of Texas, acting on  
behalf of the said Republic, have agreed to the  
following articles.

Art. 1. The Government of the Republic  
of Texas, with a view to satisfy the aforesaid  
reclamations for the capture, seizure, and con-  
fiscation of the two vessels aforesaid, and as  
well as for indemnity to American citizens who  
have suffered injuries from the said Government  
of Texas, or its officers, obliges itself to pay the  
sum of eleven thousand seven hundred and fifty  
dollars, (\$11,750), to the Government of the  
United States of America, to be distributed a-  
mongst the claimants by the said Government  
of the United States of America.

Art. 2. The sum of eleven thousand seven  
hundred and fifty dollars, (\$11,750), agreed on  
in the first article shall be paid in gold or silver,  
with interest at six per cent, one year after the  
exchange of the ratifications of this convention.  
The said payment shall be made at the seat of  
Government of the Republic of Texas, into the  
hands of such person or persons as shall be  
duly authorized by the Government of the U.  
States of America to receive the same.

Art. 3. The present convention shall be rat-  
ified, and the ratifications thereof shall be ex-  
changed in the city of Washington, in the space  
of three months from this date, or sooner, if pos-  
sible.

In faith whereof, the parties above named  
have respectively subscribed these articles, and  
thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the city of Houston, on the eleventh  
day of the month of April, one thousand eight  
hundred and thirty-eight.

[L. s.] ALCEE LA BRANCHE.

[L. s.] R. A. IRION.

And whereas the said Convention has been  
duly ratified on both parts, and the respective  
ratifications of the same were exchanged at  
Washington, on the sixth day of July, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and thirty-eight, by John  
Forrest, Secretary of State of the United States,  
and Fairfax Cattell, Charge d'Affairs of the  
Republic of Texas accredited to the Govern-  
ment of the United States, on the part of their  
respective Governments.

Now, therefore be it known that I, MARTIN  
VAN BUREN, President of the United States,  
have caused the said Convention to be made  
public, to the end that the same and every  
clause and article thereof may be observed  
and fulfilled with good faith by the United States  
and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my  
[L. s.] hand and caused the seal of the United  
States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this sixth  
day of July, in the year of our Lord one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight,  
and of the Independence of the United  
States the sixty-third.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:  
JOHN FORREST, Secretary of State.

BIGOTTED BOSTON.—We learn from the  
Boston Pilot, that upwards of one hun-  
dred Catholics who had resided many  
years in Boston, have been compelled by  
the persecution which rages in that city,  
to dispose of their properties and depart  
in search of a more propitious govern-  
ment in the Western country. They will  
not be disappointed in their hopes. The  
men who may be disposed to act the ty-  
rant here, have not, most fortunately, the  
power to gratify their inclinations. The  
only test here is honesty and sobriety;  
virtue is the standard of excellence in  
the west, and not bigotry.—*Id.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Lowell  
Courier has the following account of a  
distracting occurrence, which should act  
as a warning to nurses and parents:—

"On Sunday last, a child of Mr. Abra-  
ham Bickford of this city aged 20 months,  
was discovered, between the hours of  
nine and ten in the morning, to be play-  
ing with a quantity of percussion caps.  
But little was thought of the occurrence,  
until at the expiration of about two hours,  
the child was seized with vomiting, and  
threw up one cap. An emetic being ad-  
ministered, three more were discharged  
from the stomach. No relief however,  
was afforded, and the little sufferer con-  
tinued to be distressed with nausea and  
vomiting—the extremities gradually be-  
came cold, and at 7 o'clock in the eve-  
ning, death terminated the scene. On the  
next morning, an examination of the  
body was made, and in the stomach were  
found twenty-one percussion caps, and  
twelve in the small intestines. These,  
together with the four thrown off before  
death, made thirty-seven swallowed by  
the child! This afflictive occurrence, we  
hope, will operate as a salutary caution  
to parents and others, who have children  
under their care. A young child instinc-  
tively carries every substance it grasps  
to its mouth. Hence the necessity of  
keeping beyond the reach of such, every  
thing that would if swallowed by the  
child, prove in any degree hurtful."

Counterfeit Texan notes are in circula-  
tion, and emigrants to that country  
are advised by a Texian paper not to  
purchase them unless of well known  
houses in New Orleans, who are con-  
nected with the trade to Texas and ac-  
quainted with its money. A gentleman  
who had gone to Texas with his family  
to settle, found on his arrival that fifteen  
hundred dollars in Texan notes, which  
he had taken with him to buy land, were  
all counterfeit, and he was thus left, in a  
measure, destitute among strangers.  
Nashville Union.

SILVER CHANGE.—An important bill  
to increase the quantity of silver change  
has passed the Senate: it is the bill to  
authorize the branch mints in Georgia

and North Carolina to coin silver change  
of the denominations of twenty-five cents,  
ten cents, and five. These branches  
were originally intended to coin gold  
only, but it is found that the same ma-  
chinery which will strike half eagles  
and quarter eagles, will also strike the  
smaller pieces of silver, and that no ad-  
ditional expense will be incurred by this  
extension. It is a measure of great mo-  
ment to increase the quantity of silver  
change in the country. It is necessary  
to the convenience of the people, and to  
the suppression of shin plasters, and will  
prevent future pretenses for shin plasters,  
as small silver is never exported.—*Globe.*

BANK ROBBERY.—The Bank of West-  
brook, near Portland, Maine, was lately  
broken open, by means of false keys,  
and robbed of \$8000. A reward of  
\$1000 is offered for the detection of the  
thief and recovery of the money, and  
\$500 for the thief or money. The money  
stolen consisted of \$5478 in bills of the  
Westbrook Bank, of \$1800 in bills of  
other banks, and \$800 in specie.

From the Nashville Whig.  
CHEROKEE EMIGRATION.

Major H. B. Shaw, Aid to Gen. Scott,  
now in this city on public business, has  
communicated to Gov. Cannon, by direc-  
tion of Gen. S., some authentic and in-  
teresting particulars in regard to the  
progress of the Cherokee removal; and  
in giving them publicity we avail ourself  
of a memoranda kindly furnished by  
Maj. Shaw at our request.



## Kentucky Gazette.

### GOVERNOR RITNER'S PROCLAMATION, PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
BY JOSEPH RITNER,  
Governor of the said Commonwealth.  
A PROCLAMATION.

The period has arrived when the serious misfortunes produced by the injurious interference of the National Government with the Currency of the Country is about to terminate. Congress having risen without sanctioning the attempt to give to the Federal Executive the entire control of the National wealth, and of the whole amount of specie in the country, and the consequent power to affect and wield to its own purpose, all the capital and credit of the Union; and having also imposed certain salutary restrictions on so much of this power as had been already arrogated, it is incumbent on the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to put forth her strength, to quicken her dormant energies, and to take that stand in the trade and commerce of the Union which her unbounded resources, her vast natural and artificial facilities for their development, and the solid and energetic character of her citizens demand: to deprive her of which stand, all the measures of the National Government have recently tended.

For the production of this most desirable result, the measure first requisite is, that an end be put to certain open infractions of the spirit of the laws, which have been forced upon us by the overbearing necessities of the times; and to restore credit and the currency to the firm basis on which they stood before their late derangement was unnecessarily brought on the people.

I, therefore, by virtue of that enjoyment of the Constitution which requires the Governor of this State to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and for the purposes aforesaid, do hereby require all the Banks in the Commonwealth, on or before the thirteenth day of August next ensuing the date hereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective notes, bills and other obligations, in gold and silver coin according to the true intent and meaning of their charters. And, for the purpose of aiding those institutions in the accomplishment of the laudable object, I deem it proper to state, from the information I have obtained, that their solvency and general condition is such as to entitle them to the confidence of all who hold their notes, their amount of specie on hand being largely increased, and of notes in circulation much diminished, since the suspension of specie payments in May, 1837.

While it is thus cheerfully announced that the means of the Banks are ample, and that their conduct has been, throughout the late trying crisis, generally such as to sustain our already high character for punctuality, honesty and solvency, maintain and even increase our trade, keep up the value of property, and prevent the state from becoming the theatre of panic or distress, yet I shall feel bound, in duty to the public, to take all the means in my power to compel a return to that agency and responsibility to their creditors, for which they were created. If, however, a return be promptly and faithfully made to the laws and to the public from which they have been compelled to depart, the occurrences of the past year will only be recorded in our history as another instance of the perfect adaptation of republican institutions to the demands of every crisis, and will show that common and overruling necessity being bowed to by general consent becomes for the time the law of the land.

But to justify such rule of necessity, and to prevent future evil from its unnecessary recurrence or unjust continuance, it is indispensably requisite that the instant the pressure of circumstances which produced it ceases, the empire of the express and ordinary law of the land should be restored. Accordingly, if on the other hand a return to general and real redemption in specie, and a withdrawal of all illegal paper money, from circulation do not now take place, when all admit that it may, with safety and public benefit, I shall hold it my duty, forthwith, to take all the measures to compel it, which the Constitution and laws have placed in my power; and at the opening of the next session of the Legislature, to recommend the passage of such laws as may more effectually guard the future from the evils of the past.

And further for the purposes and virtue of the enjoyment aforesaid, I do also hereby require all persons or bodies corporate, who may have violated the laws of this State, by the emission and circulation of notes of any denomination under that of five dollars, commonly called "shin-plasters," to take instant measures for the full and honest redemption of the same, in gold and silver coin, or such other ample equivalent as shall be satisfactory to the holders thereof, under pain of the penalties, if this notice be not complied with in a reasonable time it will be the duty of all good citizens to enforce.

Should this requirement be fully and promptly complied with, the Commonwealth will be restored to that sound currency which she possessed before the suspension, viz: One composed of gold and silver for all sums under, and of notes instantly convertible into specie for all sums of and over five dollars. The result of the attempt to improve the cur-

rency will then obviously be, that the only paper issues in circulation and not convertible into specie at the place whence issued, will be those of the National Government.

In communicating thus publicly with my fellow citizens on this most important and interesting matter, I would respectfully and earnestly say to all, be firm and cool in the emergency. Trust in the laws, have confidence in the institution, and sustain the high credit and character of your glorious Commonwealth. You have borne yourselves through the crisis nobly and honorably: You have come almost uninjured out of the trial. Make one more calm and steady effort and all will be well. The forbearance and determination heretofore exhibited have been such as to reflect credit upon the State while it has strengthened the hands and cheered the hearts of your public agents in the performance of duties of no ordinary difficulty.

Contrasting, as is naturally done, the feelings and hopes connected with this attempt to aid the resumption, with those which animated me when I addressed my fellow citizens on the subject of the suspension of specie payments, I cannot but rejoice at the differences. We were then entering upon a new and untried course of action whose happy termination was only matter of hope. We are now at the conclusion of our doubts and fears, and with the blessing of Providence on the exertion of our own moderation and industry, about to return to our usual confidence and prosperity.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this tenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and of the Commonwealth the sixty-third.

By the Governor.  
THO. H. BURROWS.  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

### TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that on Monday last six companies of Col. Yoakum's Regiment of Volunteers were on their march from their post in the Cherokee country to the agency at Calhoun to be discharged, and are probably ere this, on their way home.

The remaining four companies under Lieut. Col. Hunter are also doubtless discharged before this.

The Georgians, N. Carolinians and Alabamians have likewise been discharged—leaving for the service in the Cherokee country, the fourth regiment U. S. Artillery, and one (the 4th) Reg. of U. S. Infantry. This force is deemed amply sufficient for all the purposes of the Government.

From the Jefferson County Whig—extra.  
SACKETT'S HARBOR, July 12,  
1 o'clock, p. m.

About 10 o'clock this morning, the steamer Telegraph, in the service of the United States, arrived from a cruise among the Thousand Islands, and brought with her two prisoners of Johnson's gang of desperadoes, and Johnson's famous twelve-oared boat, so much extolled for its swiftness.

On the morning of the 11th, (yesterday,) Capt. Gwynn, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, commanding the Telegraph, obtained information of the haunt of Johnson, and with the British party, made arrangements for surprising and capturing the gang, but owing to the difficulty of approaching the house, on account of the roughness of the country and the density of the woods and thickets, the parties did not approach the house simultaneously, as was intended, the British party getting to the ground a little sooner than the other, and approaching on the same side. The whole of Johnson's gang, with the exception of two men, made their escape. The two men taken were asleep. There was found in the house, belonging to John Farrow, on Grindstone Island, a quantity of arms—pistols, rifles and muskets. The names of the prisoners taken are Riley Toucy and Jonathan Turncliffe.

Those who made their escape, were William Johnson, John Farrow, Robert Smith, William Robbins, John Van Clute, and Allen Early. They were fired on, but with what effect is not known. After a thorough search, by the whole party, consisting of 80 men, they were not enabled to discern what had become of the fugitives.

The two prisoners, under the charge of Deputy Sheriff McCulloch, are now in this place, and will be turned over to the proper authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

The boat of Johnson is 28 feet long and 4 feet wide, clinker built, painted black at the bottom, white above, with a yellow streak about six inches wide, just under the gunwale, ornamented with a stripe above and below. The inside of the boat is red. She has one set of sweeps, and one set of short oars, so as to row either single or double handed. This boat is so light that two men can carry her with ease, and she is capable of transporting twenty men, with their arms, an American flag, which no doubt was intended to be used when passing British vessels, as a deception.

The Telegraph returns to the vicinity of the Thousand Islands to-morrow morning.

FATAL DUEL.—It is stated in the Brandon, Miss. Republican of the 4th instant, that, Messrs. Drane and Dinkins, citizens of Madison county, Miss., gentlemen of high respectability, fought a duel a few days previously with double-barrelled shot-guns, and that both were killed.—*Id.*

### From the Georgetown Whig Banner.

Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH.—In your last number I find an article signed "Amicus," in which much complaint is made, because of the warfare that is going on between Lexington and Louisville, on account of the Medical Schools of those Cities. It must be confessed it is somewhat active, and is occasionally mixed up with a degree of asperity unbecoming the combatants. But while this much may be laid to the charge of the friends of both institutions, it is evident those of Transylvania have had much reason to be vexed at the course of conduct of those of the Louisville Medical Institute.

I have paid considerable attention to the controversy, and could prove, were a direct appeal to facts, made that the Louisville Journal and its correspondents have, in every instance, been the aggressors. Often these attacks were unnoticed until frequently repeated, and then, when they provoked a response, it has been generally manly, dignified and decided, though sufficiently courteous and respectful; while the articles which they purported to answer, have been invariably ill-natured and vindictive, in the extreme, betraying in every line the pangs of disappointed hope, and the bitter anguish of baffled ambition.

From the moment an attempt was made to establish a Medical School at Louisville, articles in rapid succession have appeared in the Louisville Journal, of which Dr. Caldwell is the putative author, assailing in rancorous terms some one or other of the Professors of Transylvania. With a deluge of abuse he attempted to overwhelm Professors Dudley and Richardson: With envy and malice he attacked Professor Cross: With defamation and falsehood he pounced on Professor Mitchell: With a fiend-like and deliberate malignity denounced the late amiable Professor Eberle—And now he is expending his fury on Prof. Smith, of Baltimore, the new appointee. If such a course of unrelenting persecution has occasionally provoked the friends of Transylvania to say hard things of Dr. Caldwell, it should not occasion surprise, but should rather excite amazement, that under such repeated aggressions, they have been enabled to preserve so much equanimity. If, in any respect they have erred, it is in having exercised towards the Louisville Faculty so much forbearance. This generally is a virtue, but in the instance under consideration, it has become rather a vice; for it certainly is not acting in good faith for those who are her guardians and protectors, to permit a venerable and venerated State Institution to be exposed to the venomous shafts of slander and malice, without some attempt being made in its defence.

We are pleased to see the Medical Faculty of Transylvania is now completely organized, and the friends of that celebrated School cannot but be proud that the services of Dr. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, have been secured. From all that we can learn, he is a fine scholar, an able writer, an experienced physician, and an exceedingly powerful and eloquent lecturer. With his talents and those of his former teachers, the friends of Transylvania have no reasons to despair, but on the contrary they may confidently look forward to the proudest and most enviable success. With such a Faculty as it now possesses, the Medical Department of Transylvania may look down with scorn and contempt on the puny opposition of Louisville.

CANDOR.  
Beacon's Field, 17th July, 1838.

Commodore David Porter, the United States charge d'affaires at the Turkish Court, and his two sons, arrived at Boston on Tuesday in the brig Niger, from Constantinople.—*The Age.*

A writer in the Knickerbocker speaks of the Mississippi Valley as one that has no parallel on the earth. Its length may be estimated at not less than two thousand five hundred miles, and its mean breadth at from twelve to fifteen hundred. He adduces many facts to prove, that it was once covered by an immense ocean, and that the great change was brought about by repeated and long continued volcanic convulsions. He describes this Valley as not only the most delightful, the richest, and the fairest portion of the earth, but capable of sustaining a population of a hundred millions.—*Rich. Whig.*

FORGERY.—Mr. Van Rennsaler, a wealthy citizen of Canton, Ohio, formerly Postmaster of that place, has been arrested upon a charge of having been accessory to the commission of an extensive forgery, on the Bank of Massillon in 1835, to the amount of about \$7000. A man named Anderson was taken up at the time, and tried for the offence, but was released on a point of law. He was, however, recently re-taken, when he made a full confession, in which he implicated Van Rennsaler. The accused was held to bail in the sum of \$15,000, not being able to procure which, he was committed to jail to await his trial.

Louisville City Gaz.

TEXAS.—The New-York Star of the 14th says, that it has learned from an undoubted source, that the French Cabinet will shortly conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with this young Republic. It adds, "Gen. Henderson had been in Paris two or three weeks only, when he had nearly completed this arrangement with the Government. The whole Cabinet vied with each other in paying Gen. H. the most grateful attention, and he, in his turn, repaid their hospitalities. It seems that our high-minded representative, Gov. Cass, had declined to introduce

Gen. H. formally as the Minister of Texas; but Lord Granville, the English Ambassador, nothing daunted, and, doubtless, with the authority of the English Ministry, had offered his services to forward an interview, and actually did introduce Gen. Henderson to Count Mole and the other members of the Ministry.—*Id.*

The St. Louis Commercial Bulletin of the 17th says, that it had received information from the Indian country, stating that the ravages of the small pox among the Indians had nearly ceased. It is estimated that about one hundred thousand Indians have fallen victims to this desolating scourge.—*Id.*

Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, member of Congress from Ohio, has resigned his seat in the House—his own affairs requiring his attention.—*Id.*

STOP HIM.—The Nashville Whig says: "Mr. T. M. Wadsworth, merchant of N. Orleans, advertises a reward of \$2000 for the apprehension of his clerk, Capt. James Lothrop, who absconded last week with 7 or \$8000 of his employer's funds. Lothrop is described as a man about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, modest and unassuming in his deportment, black hair, and of genteel appearance—wore generally cottonade pantaloons and black frock coat. He has been missing from this city since the 4th of July, and is supposed to have gone to the North by the river or the lake."

From the New Orleans Bee, July 6.

MEXICO.—The Mexican papers to the 8th June, received by us, contain, as usual, a large infusion of coarse diatribes against the French minister, whose departure for France, we announced on the 12th of June. The passports of the Consul, at Vera Cruz, had been abruptly sent to him, with orders to quit the country, for having, it is said, greatly offended the Mexican authorities. It would, perhaps, be justice to say, for having defied his Government against the ignoble attacks of the Mexican press. However this may be, the expulsion of M. Goux, without previous explanation, can only be considered in the light of a new insult to a nation which only exacts what is right, and only claims satisfaction for past injuries.

The Mexican papers laud the concession of the President of the United States to the skies, for having consented to submit to the arbitration of a third power, the differences between the two countries, and profit by this circumstance to draw insulting comparisons between this country and France. But they entirely forget that the President, by admitting the arbitration, signifies positively that he cannot suspend the action upon the decree of Congress until after a definitive arrangement, whence it results that with regard to the United States, affairs continue in precisely the same state.

Different statements are given in the journals of the capital, concerning the insurrection at Sinaloa, at the head of which is Urrea, who assumed the title of PROTECTOR; the revolt at St. Louis de Potosi seems to have been of greater importance than was anticipated, and at Aguas Calientes a pronunciamento appeared to have excited the more alarm, as the rebels were marching towards Zacatas, where they hoped to stir up the populace, who were already disposed to take part with them.

From these demonstrations, we conclude that but little tranquility prevails in the country; but that at the same time nothing very decisive has yet occurred.

If, however, the news from Yucatan, which came to us by the north, be confirmed, and if the Government troops have been compelled to abandon Merida, we may with justice infer the ultimate triumph of the Federal party. The report which had gone forth, that Santa Ana had been appointed to the Government of Vera Cruz, was without foundation. General Racion still commands at that port, and unless President Bustamante has abandoned all prudence, he will not recall to political eminence a man like Santa Ana, whose perfidy and faithlessness have injured this country as much as Bustamante himself. From time alone can any improvements in the civil and military polity of Mexico be expected. The departure of Baron Defaudis evinces a determination to prolong the blockade. The large number of vessels at the Isle of Sacrifices; proves that the severity of the blockade is increasing, but we do not anticipate a speedy bombardment. It is the ultima ratio, and will only be employed when all other means have proven unavailing.

From the New York Evening Post.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The London packet Westminster, Capt. Moore, has arrived, bringing London papers to the 9th of June. The cotton market has undergone no change. Money is abundant in the market. An address has been presented to the Queen from the Catholic Bishops and Clergy of Montreal and Quebec, congratulating her Majesty on her accession to the throne, and on the restoration of peace in the Canadas. The address was accompanied by a petition against the union of the two provinces. In the House of Lords, on the 8th of June, Lord Brougham censured the pro-claiming of martial law in Upper Canada, observing that such an act in time of peace in England would be illegal, and that he presumed in Canada it would be the same. He asked by whose authority a proclamation had been made, because, without an act of Parliament, a bill of indemnity would be required. Lord Glenelg said it was upon the au-

thority of the Governor; and Lord Gosford said it was made in his time; it only extended to a small part of Montreal.

Lord Brougham said he was glad to hear it; but added that in a short time—probably in a few days he would again direct the attention of their Lordships to the subject.

The Atlantic Steam Navigation Company propose to own six steam ships, one of which will depart every fortnight from New York and one from England. The capital is to be five hundred thousand pounds sterling, and they talk of dividing 20 per cent profit.

The Antwerp Journal du Commerce states that the King of Holland will be openly supported in the affairs of Luxembourg by the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. It is likewise stated by the same paper that Gen. Dommoulin had arrested the Burgomaster of Hollerich, a village in Luxembourg, where it was proposed to raise the Belgian flag; and if it were actually raised, then the General had notified his intention of bombarding the village.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 8.

A fair portion of business was transacted at this day's market, and our quotations steadily maintained. The entire sales consist of 4000 bags. There was plenty of middling sorts of Cotton offering, but fine descriptions were more scarce.

Remedy for Cramp or Cholera.—The white of an egg frothed, a table spoonful of brandy to a wine glass of hot water, mixed and grated plentifully with nutmeg. It is infallible.

PENSACOLA, June 30.

The French brig of war Dunois, of 12 guns, arrived here on Tuesday last, from Vera Cruz, and exchanged salutes with the Flag ship of the squadron; after which the brig saluted the city, and her salute was again returned, by the Constellation. We understand the object of her visit, is to procure water and other supplies for the Blockading Squadron on the Mexican coast.

Among the arrivals of strangers here, is that of Mr. H. Stevenson, in the schr. Alexander, from St. Joseph. This is the gentleman who had charge of the Commercial Bank of Apalachicola. The story goes that he left the latter place in a steamer, was pursued, overtaken and carried to St. Joseph, where the matter was investigated, and he was sent to this place for safe keeping, having been ordered to give bail in the sum of 20,000 dollars. On Thursday last, Mr. S. was brought up on a writ of Habeas Corpus, obtained by E. L. Drake, Esq., before his honor Judge Evans, who considering the amount of bail excessive, reduced it to \$2,000. He is now in custody of the marshal here. The money which the accused had embezzled, was taken from him at St. Joseph; a part of it is in specie, and (so the story goes) a whole pillow case of bank bills.

It is little singular, that he should have been sent here at all, as we have no Territorial or County Jail. There is, here, it is true, a city prison; but its use by the Territorial officers have been by courtesy merely.

The foregoing had been put into type, when a new phase was given to the whole matter. Stevenson was placed under a guard at the Florida House where his wife and family were staying. In the course of the evening it seems he was very liberal at the bar, and his guard fell asleep. Need we tell the rest? The prisoner took horse and is now, no doubt, beyond the reach of pursuit.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT.

The most dastardly and disgraceful insult to the chief magistrate of this nation, ever perpetrated by the lawless combination of bank federalists, took place in Washington on the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill. The same party who in '98 oppressed the democracy, trampled on the rights of freemen, and insulted Mr. Jefferson by playing the rogue's march under his windows, have been engaged in their old tricks to frown down every man who has the honor and happiness of the people at heart. The same feelings have predominated which actuated the "black cockade" gentry to insult members of Congress in the streets of Philadelphia in olden times,—the same insolence has arisen that characterized those who broke the windows of the Secretary of State at the midnight hour; and the same shameful conduct of insulting the Secretary of the Treasury and P. M. General, which took place not long since, has been again exerted to a more formidable pitch than ever. We learn from the Globe, that a gang of insolent desperadoes and lawless dependents of the bankers, and bank federalists themselves, having been provided with transparencies, one with a coffin and lettered "Sub treasury," surrounded with lamps, and others inscribed "Glory enough," "down with the monster," "following in the footsteps," &c., paraded round the President's house, with their marshals mounted on horseback, armed and equipped with a band of negroes playing the "dead march" pail-bearers, and the illuminated coffin. After this they took up their line of march to the canal, where a druggist performed in mockery a religious funeral service, and the coffin was committed to the canal.

The blood of the patriotic must boil at the indignities offered a respected Chief Magistrate, whom republicans have delighted to honor, who has stood firm amidst the conflicting elements of party strife and the corruptionists of Biddle, amidst those who are converting the capitol of the Union into an arena for gladiators, "money changers," and harlequins. St. Clairsville, O. Gaz.

THE HEAT IN JUNE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, who keeps a regular record of the weather, states, that the past month of June has been the hottest which has been experienced for the last eight years.

The average heat of June, 1830, was 67.  
Do. do. 1831, do. 75.  
Do. do. 1832, do. 64.  
Do. do. 1833, do. 63.  
Do. do. 1834, do. 64.  
Do. do. 1835, do. 66.  
Do. do. 1836, do. 60.  
Do. do. 1837, do. 64.  
Do. do. 1838, do. 75.

It will be seen by the above, that June 1831 and 1838, were alike in heat, and we state with accuracy, they were the two warmest June months, during the period of thirty one years; and June, 1836, was the coolest month of June for the same period.

The average heat of the month just closed, at sunrise, was 66 a fraction over, and at 3 o'clock, 84. But averaging the heat of every day and night, during the month, it was 75 and a fraction over. The mercury was eight times during the month, at 90, and above at 2 o'clock. It was 93 at once, which was the highest, by our mercury. And it was fourteen times between 80 and 90. The lowest it sunk during the month was 55, which was the 20th, at 4 o'clock in the morning. In several of the northern and eastern states, there was frost on that morning.

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.—There will be almost a total eclipse of the Sun on the 18th of September next, in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the Sun, visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854—which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the Sun will be August 17th 1864.

WORTH TRYING.—An experienced writer says, that one bushel of flaxseed ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually cure the bots. If this really be the case, the mixture would be much cheaper food for horses than oats by themselves, for one bushel of flaxseed would not generally cost more than four bushels of oats, a saving of four bushels in every sixteen. It is worth a trial.

Latest accounts from Mexico state that the French had given the Mexican authorities to understand that if their claims were not met by the 3d of July, they would after that, make an attack on Vera Cruz and Tampico.—*Chillicothe Ad.*

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.—Lord Durham has issued a proclamation, granting a general pardon, with a few specified exceptions, to all persons engaged in the late revolt in Canada.—*Id.*

BENJAMIN RATHBUN, who has been under arrest at Buffalo, N. Y. for a year or two, charged with committing extensive forgeries, has had his trial, and cleared.—*Id.*

The \$50,000,000 bank of New-York has been organized by the election of Joseph D. Beers as President and Myndert Van Schaick as Vice-President.—With this bank in full operation, and Biddle's \$35,000,000 bank, there will be no room for a National Institution.

Balt. Rep.

Unusual Mortality.—By the weekly statement, we learn that the deaths in the city, in the course of the past week, amounted to the startling number of two hundred and thirty-one! The diseases most fatal were the following:—Summer complaint, 57; excessive heat, 17; dropsy of the head, 12; apoplexy, 11; dysentery, 10; diarrhoea, 10; debility, 9; convulsion, 9. It is proper to state that there were one hundred and twenty-five children under two years of age, included in the sum total. Of the whole number, seventeen were people of color; sixteen were from the almshouse and two were from the country.—*Phil. Sentinel.*

Substitute for Locomotive Steam Engines.—A newly invented machine, intended for small rail-roads where a locomotive steamer would be expensive, has lately been tried, with perfect success it is said, on the Southampton railway, in England.—The action is produced by a horse walking at an ordinary pace on a jointed platform attached to the vehicle, by a series of concealed machinery, which is so contrived that his weight and muscular strength are brought to act together, and communicate a multiplying force to the larger or outside wheels of the machine, which powers are capable of being increased or diminished at the will of the conductor, so as to regulate the required speed. On the first application the horse moved at a pace of four miles an hour, and subsequently conveyed the machine, which, with thirteen persons riding in it, weighed altogether four tons, at the rate of sixteen miles an hour.

DR. HOLLAND  
HAS REMOVED his residence  
to the building known as Mrs.  
COYLE'S CORNER. Entrance Jordan's Row, next door to Christy's Auction Store. His Shop is still on Main-Street, next door to Norton's Drug Store.  
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-144.

DR. S. C. TROTTER.  
HAS resumed the practice of  
Medicine in this city and vicinity. He may always be found (except when professionally engaged) at his Shop on Chesapeake; and at night at Mr. Clement Smith's, on Mill street one door above Dr. Dudley's dwelling house.  
Lexington, April 5, 1838.—14-6m  
Obs. & Rep. and Intel. insert 6m



GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1838.

Smallpox.—Since our last we have heard of no new case. Those who were at Mr. McCauley's are all doing well. The woman at Mr. Patterson's died on Monday morning. The Committee appointed by the Court are of opinion, that if no new case should occur, (and none is expected, as all who were presumed liable to take the disease, have been vaccinated), the road can be safely opened within ten days, by having the hospital well cleansed.

Louisiana Elections.—Although the complete returns have not come to hand, there are sufficient to satisfy us, that ROMAN, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by 6 or 700 majority. It is also probable that the three members of Congress are Whigs, by which there will be a gain of one member, in the place of Gen. RILEY, republican, who from ill health, never took his seat. The Whig papers also claim a decided majority in the state legislature; but as they claim every thing doubtful, we must wait for better authority before we announce the fact.

"The Gazette speaks of Mr. BIDDLE, as a swindler, because he reissues the notes of the old Bank, and says every honest man cries shame against it. Well, those notes are worth as much or more than the specie, and no man is compelled to receive them. The Government issues its shin-plasters, and forces them upon the people. Which is the swindler, Mr. Biddle or the Government?"

The above is copied from the Observer and Reporter of Saturday last, the only paper that we have noticed, which has, by implication, attempted to justify the nefarious course, pursued by the Pennsylvania United States Bank, in re-issuing the notes of the old United States Bank, which had been taken up with funds placed in its hands as trustee. Will the Editor of the Observer, risk his legal reputation, by saying that such act is not swindling on the part of Mr. Biddle? Would there be less criminality in an Executor, who should with the funds of the testator, pay off a note previously issued by said testator, and afterwards put the note in circulation for his own benefit, than there has been in Mr. Biddle, in re-issuing the notes of the old United States Bank, after having been thus redeemed, for the benefit of the institution over which he presided? This question is seriously put to the talented Editor of the Observer, and upon its direct answer, much of his reputation as a lawyer, may depend. The slang, as to which is the swindler Mr. Biddle or the Government, is too stale. The Editor was well apprised, that by the cupidity of the banks—the forbearance of the Government from oppressing the New York Merchants, who had suffered so severely from fire, and the immense amount required to carry on the operations against the Indians, and to protect the Northern frontier, that the Government was unable to meet the claims upon it. This was admitted in Congress; and the only honorable course the Government could have taken, has been pursued,—that of acknowledging the debt, and giving its note for the amount. It is unfair for men of talents, who are thoroughly informed, thus to attempt to mislead those less gifted or less enlightened; and they cannot fail to receive the gibes of their honest political friends who understand their motives.

Monday week, the sixth of August, will commence the general election for members to the Kentucky Legislature. The candidates for Fayette county are, WILLIAM RODES, HENRY CLAY, jr. JOHN CURD, LARKIN B. SMITH.

The prospect of a more cool, uninteresting election we have never witnessed. It is rarely we hear the subject mentioned. There is no democratic candidate in the field, and we feel very little interest in the result of the election, as the movements of the Pennsylvania banks will, in all probability settle the only question in which we were in the least excited. Notwithstanding this quiescence on the part of the democrats—notwithstanding the general calmness which pervades the country, one would be led by reading some of the terrific articles in the Whig papers, that the country was on the brink of a volcano—that the democrats were concocting some scheme, by which to overwhelm the whigs at the next election. We request them not to be alarmed—and assure them there is no such matter contemplated.

When the democrats do act, they always do it openly. In our next we intend to give the address of the Republican members of Congress to the people of the United States, for which, we bespeak in advance, an attentive perusal. The Globe which inserts the address, thus introduces it:

The Address of the Republican Members of Congress to the People of the United States.

The columns of the Globe are enriched to day by one of those pure and profound expositions of Democratic principles which have, from time to time, in the conflict of parties in this country, formed the rallying point of all the real friends of popular government. The luminous paper put forth by Mr. Madison in the crisis of '98, does not portray, with more truth, force, and beauty, the doctrines on which the Republicans of that era fixed their faith, than the address, which is now submitted to the people of the United States, develops the application of the same doctrine to the new state of things.

The unhesitating frankness with which the declaration of the principles and policy of the Republican party is made; the perfect unanimity with which it was adopted; and the pledge given for the maintenance of the government in the measures indicated, by the authority imparted to the committee to give the sanction of the Republican members by affixing their signatures, forms a perfect

contrast with the clandestine conduct of the Federal party in Congress. They had their meetings; organized a secret system to operate on the public mind; provided a mode of raising a secret service fund; established an executive committee; but made no declaration, nor did they authorize any promulgation in regard to the measures they seek to accomplish, by the success of the hidden machinations through which they hope to bring the government within their power. The public act to which the Federal conclave have given birth, is an announcement, without a name to it, that no Federal candidate will be nominated, with the consent of the Federal members of Congress, until the first Wednesday in December, 1839, and appointing that day for it. And this notification appears "authorized" in the National Intelligencer, but without a name. The reason why the members of Congress of the Federal party cannot appear publicly and vouch the objects they have in view, by an honest declaration, sanctioned by their names, is obvious. Although they have a common object, common feelings and principles, yet they dare not avow them, or be seen together as forming one party! How would Waddy Thompson of South Carolina look in the eyes of his constituents, seen linked in close embrace with Slade, the abolitionist. How would Mr. Adams and Mr. Preston appear, both laboring to break down a Republican Administration to install Federalism—the one cherishing every doctrine of the North abhorrent to the South—the other professing Southern opinions, but willing to commit them to their enemies for nurture.

This shows why the Opposition cannot act openly—why they love darkness rather than light. The proclamation of Gov. Ritner, calling upon the Pennsylvania banks to resume the payment of specie, on or before the 13th, August, is adverted to by the Observer of Saturday last, not in the most commendatory style. We presume the editor of that print had not given to his excellency's proclamation that attention it deserved, or he would have found much to approve.

A large majority of the Philadelphia banks had determined to resume the payment of specie on the first of August. This course was required by the constituents of Gov. Ritner; and however he may have been under the influence of Mr. Biddle's bank, he could not consent to lose their votes at the approaching election, without an effort to retain them. Hence, to accomplish that object, and at the same time to keep on good terms with Mr. Biddle, he issued his celebrated proclamation, attacking, with all the resources of a bank partizan, the General Government, and then requiring the Pennsylvania banks to resume on or before the thirteenth August—thirteen days after the banks themselves, had resolved upon the measure!

When we commenced reading his excellency's proclamation, we thought he was sincere—that he had the power to compel their resumption, and intended to use it. But before we got through the delectable article, we found, that if the banks still failed to resume until the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, he should then feel bound to recommend to that assembly, "the passage of such laws as may more effectually guard the future from the evils of the past."

What a ridiculous figure does the message cut among the state papers of this confederacy? Yet it shows one thing conclusively—that the great state of Pennsylvania is no longer to be humbugged by the banks.

"The 23d of August was the day fixed upon by the banks for holding a convention, to adopt measures for a speedy and simultaneous resumption." So says the Observer and Reporter; yet we should have supposed the editor had been in error for one month, but for the conclusion which he has drawn from this fact. It would seem strange to us, that the banks should 23 days after resumption hold a convention to adopt measures for a speedy resumption.

However, our only object in this article, is to respond to a query, put by our neighbor: Speaking of a resumption by the Kentucky banks he asks—"What good object could have been effected by a speedier resumption? Will our neighbour of the Gazette, who has been so loudly calling for it tell?"

In our plain way, we will state some good which might have resulted: It is within our knowledge, that many individuals to whom the banks were indebted, were compelled to pay as high as six per cent, to procure specie to meet their debts—their creditors refusing to take paper. Would not a speedier resumption have effected a good object in their cases? That numerous cases of the kind have occurred, is well known to the community, and we presume the talented editor himself will not deny it.

We have never required banks to pay who were unable; but the banks in all the states have been declared by their partizan editors, as entirely solvent, and ready to resume when the other banks should do so. The banks of New York, even down to the Dry Dock bank, the one which gave the lead in suspension, have resumed—the banks of Massachusetts have resumed. Has any injury resulted to those communities from the resumption? On the contrary, have not all the neighbourhoods where such resumption has taken place, been enlivened thereby, and a spur given to business unknown during the suspension. If such is not the fact, the spirit of the public journals, of both political parties, is no index on which to rely. It is true one solitary press, in New York, which had been bought by the United States bank for \$52,000, has ventured to say that the former activity in business has not been restored; and this article has been paraded by the presses opposed to resumption, to send the eyes of our honest citizens.

One word in your ear, neighbour—The Banks

in Pennsylvania will resume, as will those of all other states, which are able, and Governor Clark will be compelled, by public sentiment to issue his proclamation, requiring the Kentucky banks to "follow in the footsteps," unless the banks take the jockey word, and resume without his bidding.

We reluctantly insert, at the urgent request of a friend, from the Whig Banner, an article signed CANDOUR. Our opinion of the effect of such publications, has been expressed more than once, and we sincerely regret that others cannot view the matter in the same light we do. We say this much as an apology to readers for the admission of the article into the Gazette.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

"PHILADELPHIA, May 31st, 1838. "My Dear Sir—In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief, that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks until the policy of the government towards them was changed.

"The repeal of the specie circular by Congress, makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency. I rejoice very sincerely, at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government, by prompting what the banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union. With great respect yours, "N. BIDDLE. Hon. J. Q. Adams, Washington, D. C."

The etiquette and moral of this communication to Mr. Adams, at this period, is most extraordinary, who had previously pronounced the conduct of Mr. Biddle, from his own shewing, of the re-issuing of his former redeemed notes, to be as criminal as that of counterfeiting the currency of the country, &c.

The sophistry of the emperor of Banks, and committee men of speculators, puts the blush upon common intelligence; the tendency and effects of which are demoralising to the community at large.—When friends and demagogues unite in destroying confidence between man and man—let us look the monster full in the face. Committee men, Biddle and the London Bankers, boldly dictating to the government the course they ought to pursue, in the establishment of a great banking institution, and advising the protection of a legal tender clause to the paper or notes they may issue, "fenced in by authority against factious demands," &c. and say they, "this is the kind of currency we colonists ought to have, then our credit might raise again upon a comparatively small metallic basis." This national, political currency, in utter disregard of the constitution, would dry up the mints, and enable the banks to speculate, and ship bullion into foreign countries, and feed our happy inhabitants with foreign potatoes and bread stuffs.—A union of foreigners, with banks and stockholders—jobbing under no responsibility or liability, for the redemption of their notes, are, at all times, dangerous to the union of the people, and a republican form of Government. The wise and judicious legislature of New York, anticipating the nefarious proceedings of banks, and the power of those interested in their management, prohibited them, by law, from making dividends to their stockholders during the suspension of specie payments—an act of justice to themselves and the community. Legislators who feel all for banks and nothing for the people, as a matter of consequence, look to them to be rewarded again at the coming election. Continued legislation on banks—playing the game of open and shut, is producing a heavy tax on the community, and will cost the country more money than they are worth, and the late war we have had with Great Britain, &c.

Banks speculating on public lands, and cotton, with irredeemable notes, was an interference with the rights of individuals, and a great imposition upon the public Treasury. The wisdom of the specie circular, anticipated the work of pollution, and judiciously came forth to the protection of the settler and the emigrant a pre-emption right. The specie circular was not only in effect, but constitutionally repealed, by the suspension of all the banks, in 1837. Yet, says Biddle, "I now see, what until now I have not seen." I feel and rejoice sincerely—I see my way as clear as Bonaparte—I will be Dictator—if not Usurper to Government.

Albert Gallatin, by punctilious observers, is said to be a man of age and experience, of foreign education and feelings, a financier suited to the wants of a people, willing to be traded to death, by the management of one great institution, presented to Congress by the London Bankers. The cloven foot will shew itself. Biddle told us after the suspension, his foreign debts should be a matter of first consideration, in his Princeton literary and political address, &c. agreeable to the London stock jobbers, advocating the use of money for all purposes and conspiracies, calculated to overthrow this republic, &c.

The motto recommended should have monuments erected, instead of \$25,000 silver plate for his table—a simple bonus for a foreign agent, they owing an aggregate in December last of \$22,003,272 98, together with a large amount of post notes sold at twelve months after date. It is therefore emphatically a foreign institution. Do not banks combine, conspire, confederate, and agree together, not to resume specie payments, and to fulfil their charter stipulations? The country is inundated with banks. Legislators who are sworn to support the constitution, seem to have forgotten that it recognises nothing but gold and silver

as the currency of the country. Is it not an infringement, for them to make banks and support them, unworthy of trust and confidence? Are the people to remain idle spectators under all circumstances, regardless of protecting the poor, the pensioner, and the honor of their country? Judging from the past, we do not expect much from the deliberations of bank officers, and connections of creditors and speculators. The time is arriving, when such conduct, fraught with evil consequences, will no longer be tolerated.

It is not Governor Ritner, but the people of Pennsylvania, finding Biddle willing to wait for the second cotton crop, compel him to issue his proclamation.—"I, therefore, by virtue of that enjoyment of the constitution, which requires the governor of this state, to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and for the purposes aforesaid, do hereby require all the banks in this commonwealth, on or before the thirteenth day of August next ensuing the date hereof, to resume and continue the redemption of their respective notes, bills and other obligations, in gold and silver coin, according to the true intent and meaning of their charters. Trust in the laws, have confidence in the institutions, and sustain the high credit and character of your glorious commonwealth."

More sophistry and scyphancy never was presented to the American people, than we read in this proclamation. A presumptuous attempt to discredit his government, to get an apology for banks who have kept the public funds, and violated the laws of his own state, under his own eyes and superintendence, near fifteen months by his own shewing. NECKER.

FROM MEXICO.—Accounts from Mexico state that another ultimatum has been presented by the French to the Mexican Government, declaring that, if their claims were not met in twenty days, counting from the 13th day of June, (i. e. by the 3d of July,) they would after that, make an attack on Vera Cruz and Tampico.

The French Government has changed the terms of the blockade, and directed that all vessels except men of war and British packets, shall be made prizes of, immediately on their appearance on the Mexican coast.

The United States sloop of war Natchez, on the receipt of this intelligence, got under weigh and cruized in the track of vessels bound to Mexico to apprise them of the circumstances.

American citizens are said to be treated with respect and attention in Mexico. New York Post.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The last accounts state that the city of Guatemala was captured on the 24th Feb. by a General Carrera, a rebellious chief, at the head of 2000 men, and evacuated on the 30th, on account of the appearance of troops from the old city of Guatemala. In this affair, the Vice President of the Republic, Salazar, was killed. Nicaragua and Honduras have separated from the federation, and Carrera remains at the head of five thousand men, ready to take San Salvador—JL.

MARRIED.—On the 17th inst, THOMAS B. WARFIELD, Esq. of this city, to Miss ALICE, daughter of T. D. Carnal, Esq. of Cincinnati.

DIED.—By Lightning, on the 20th inst. Mr. JOHN S. HART, son of Mrs. Eleanor Hart, formerly of this city, now of Louisville, in the 34th year of his age. Mr. H. was found under a tree near his own dwelling, long known as Fowler's Garden. The tree bore evident marks of having been struck by lightning, and a vivid flash had been observed about two hours before the body was discovered. The marks upon Mr. H.'s body were such, as to satisfy all of the cause of his death, and a Coroner's inquest was deemed unnecessary.—his urbane and gentlemanly deportment had attached to him all with whom he was intimate. A most amiable young widow survives him, whose deprivation of an affectionate mate will be lamented by her numerous friends.

In Winchester, on the 21st inst. of Consumption, DAVID DUVALL, about 21 years of age.

In Clarke county, on the 12th inst. Mrs. MARY LUCKEY, aged 81, consort of Mr. Nathan Luckey.

In this city on Sunday last, THOMAS M. HICKY, infant son of Col. Francis McLeary.

A CARD. THERE are, at this time, between twenty and thirty barrels which have been sent off with Blue Lick Water, and which now remain scattered through the country, to my great injury. This is, therefore, to give notice, that hereafter, when I part with a barrel of water, there must be deposited, in addition to the price of the water, Five Dollars, which shall be repaid on the return of the barrel. D. BRAEFHARD.

A FRESH SUPPLY will be received THIS DAY. Lexington, July 26, 1838.—10-2t

Executors Sale. WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th day of August next, at the late residence of ALEXANDER WALKER, deceased, on the Georgetown Turnpike road, about one mile from the city limits of Lexington, all the property of said decedent, consisting of a valuable TRACT OF LAND, 58 ACRES, and the GROWING CROPS;

6 or 8 head of HORSES; 1 sucking MULE; several COWS and CALVES; about 30 head of HOGS; all the HOUSE and KITCHEN FURNITURE; FARMING IMPLEMENTS and 1 horse CART, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under Ten Dollars, cash; over Ten Dollars, in credit of 3 months, with approved security, in all cases except the Land, for which one half will be required in hand and the balance in one and two years, equal payments. The title retained until the last payment is made. In no case the property purchased at this sale to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. DAVID MEMURTRY, Ex'r.

July 25, 1838.—30-1ds TO PAINTERS & BUILDERS. 100 KEGS sup. Pittsburgh WHITE LEAD. 10 BBLs. LINSEED OIL, (from Pleasant Hill), just received on consignment and will be sold low for cash. BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, July 23, 1838.—30-3t

Exchange Hotel CORNER OF MAIN & SIXTH STREETS, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, which is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders. It has been fitted up and furnished in the best manner. The BAR will be supplied with SUPERIOR WINES and LIQUORS, the TABLE with the best VIANDTS, the market affords, and every effort of the subscriber, his mother and family, will be made to give satisfaction to the guests. THOMAS P. HART. June 26, 1838.—30-14t

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. Medical Department. AT a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R. SMITH, of Baltimore was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the responsibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is already eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in his profession.—The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable Department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of Medical instruction.

T. A. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Lexington, July 2, 1838. The Medical Lectures in Transylvania Medical School will commence as usual, on the first Monday in November next. FACULTY. Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. DUBLEY, M. D., Professor, and J. M. BUSH, M. D. Adjunct Professor. Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Date of the University of Maryland and formerly of the Jefferson Medical School, Philadelphia. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy, by ROBERT PETER, M. D.

Each of the teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The entire course in this school costs the sum of one hundred and five dollars. In addition, the matriculation fee, which entitles the pupil to use the very extensive library, is five dollars. The Dissecting ticket is ten dollars, and may be taken or omitted, at pleasure. The Graduation fee, twenty dollars. By order of the Faculty. J. M. BUSH, Dean. Lexington, July 14, 1838.—30-14t

N. B. The notes of all solvent banks in the State, in which the students may reside, will be taken at par.

NOTICE. I HEREBY forewarn any and every person from trading for a note of hand given by myself to Benjamin G. Burk for forty dollars, as the services as Attorney, for which said note was given him, have never been rendered, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. The date of the note, I believe, is on or about the 10th inst. GRANDISON LYNCH. Fayette co. July 20, 1838.—30-3t

A CARD. FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock and Watchmaker and Jeweller,) RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he will attend to the repairing of CLOCKS AND WATCHES, ACCORDIONS and JEWELRY—EXTRA FINE done. From his experience in the business, he does not doubt but that he will please those who may give him a call. As it is his intention of making the city his residence, he wishes a share of public patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to J. B. Johnson's Saddler's Shop. N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale. Lexington, June 23, 1838.—30-3m

DURHAM CATTLE. THE Subscriber has been engaged for several years in rearing this desirable and valuable breed of Cattle. His farm is situated near the city of Lexington, and during the time of holding our next Agricultural Fair, (in September or October) about 70 HEAD, young and old, of both sexes; among which are many as fine bred animals as any in the United States. Due notice will be given of the time and place of sale. Pedigrees will be published shortly. LOTT PUGH. Cincinnati, Ohio, June 30, '38.—28-5th Gaz

POCKET BOOK LOST. ON MONDAY the 16th inst. between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, and on the road from Nicholasville to Lewis's Ferry was lost by John M. Hewett, of Lexington, A FAIR LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing as far as recollects, upwards of \$70 in small notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, and other papers of value to the owner. The finder would be liberally rewarded by leaving the same with Mr. John W. Trumbull, grocer, of Lexington, or with John M. Hewett, at Dr. Graham's in Harrodsburgh. Harrodsburgh, 17th July, 1838.—29-3t

LOOK HERE. I WILL give DRY GOODS in exchange for 1000 pair coarse YARN SOCKS; 500 "fine do do do 5000 Yards White, Blue, and Plain LINSEED YARN and coarse BLUE JEANS. If the articles are delivered by the 1st of Sept. All persons wishing to dispose of the above articles, will call immediately. T. N. GAINES. N. B. It is now time to go Eastward, and my customers will please call and settle up immediately, by Cash. T. N. GAINES. July 12, 1838.—28-4t

MUSTARD SEED. A LIBERAL price will be given for it. Apply at the Yellow House on High street, 4th door below Upper street, to N. BURROWS. Or at the Store, North corner of the Market House, of Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-7w\*

WINES, BRANDY, &c. 125 DOZ. BOTTLES MADEIRA—sun dry brands. 50 doz. Cognac & Champaign BRANDY. 20 do. OLD JAMAICA SPIRITS, 20 do. HOLLAND GIN. Just received by BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. Reporter insert. June 25, 1838.—26-3t

WINES. 150 DOZ. BOTTLES—various brands 25 DEMIJONS, do do 5 Q. CASES—Clay, Harrison and Mail brands. Just received direct from Madeira. BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD. Lexington, June 27, 1838.—26-3t Reporter insert.

FASHIONABLE Boot and Shoe Store, No. 35, Main Street, Lexington, Ky. nearly opposite Brennan's Hotel. R. OWENS. I ATE of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's BOOTS, HALF BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, from the manufacturing establishment of John Ward, of Philadelphia, which he will sell low. He also manufactures Gentlemen's BOOTS AND SHOES to order. He keeps none but the best Eastern workmen; therefore, his customers may rely upon having their work done well and fashionably. Call and see. Lexington, July 12, 1838.—23-3t

HORACE E. DIMICK'S CABINET WAREROOM. No. 6, Jordan's Row, Lexington, Kentucky. THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.

For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some Chairmakers and Upholsters. Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable. HORACE E. DIMICK. Lexington, July 11, 1838.—29-4t

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. EXTRA CLASS NO. 16, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Baltimore, Wednesday, July 18, 1838. 10 PRIZES OF \$2,000. SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$10,000 10 Prs. of \$200 1 do 10,000 76 do 100 1 do 3,000 56 do 50 1 do 2,088 112 do 30 10 do 2,000 112 do 20 10 do 400 3,240 do 10 10 do 300 15,400 do 5 Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 42, FOR 1838. To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, July 21, 1838. 50 PRIZES OF 1000 DOLLARS! Fifteen drawn Numbers in each Package of 25 tickets!—About one Prize to a Blank!—one fifth of the Prizes will have on them either three or two Draw Numbers!

BRILLIANT SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$35,295 50 Prs. of \$220 1 do 10,515 50 do 200 1 do 5,000 60 do 100 1 do 4,000 60 do 150 1 do 3,000 60 do 120 1 do 2,500 60 do 100 1 do 2,250 60 do 60 1 do 2,000 60 do 50 1 do 1,750 120 do 40 1 do 1,600 120 do 30 1 do 1,500 120 do 25 1 do 1,400 5,820 do 20 1 do 1,300 1,770 do 12 1 do 1,250 7,080 do 10 1 do 1,200 8,750 do 8 50 do 1,000 8,850 do 6 50 do 250 Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 43, FOR 1838. To be drawn at Patterson, N. J. on Wednesday, July 25, 1838. 20 PRIZES OF 1,000 DOLLARS!! SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$20,000 155 Prs. of \$100 1 do 5,000 63 do 50 1 do 3,000 63 do 40 1 do 2,500 126 do 30 1 do 1,526 126 do 20 20 do 1,000 3,780 do 10 20 do 500 23,436 do 5 20 do 250 Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

CLASS NO. 44, FOR 1838. To be drawn Saturday, June 28, 1838. GRAND SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$30,000 88 Prs. of \$150 1 do 10,000 63 do 100 1 do 7,000 63 do 80 1 do 5,000 63 do 70 1 do 4,000 63 do 60 1 do 3,000 126 do 50 1 do 2,165 126 do 40 25 do 1,000 3,654 do 20 50 do 500 23,436 do 10 50 do 200 Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion. For sale by A. S. STREETER, Next door to the City Library, Lexington, Ky.



## PROPOSALS FOR PROVISIONS.

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence,  
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1838.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first day of October next, for the delivery of provisions for the use of the troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At NEW-ORLEANS,  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
550 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
20 bushels of good clean dry salt

At THE PUBLIC LANDING, six miles from Fort Tazou, mouth of the Chiemich, 240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
250 bushels of new white field beans  
3500 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of April, 1839, and to leave Natchitoches by 20th February, 1839.

At FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS,  
600 barrels of pork  
1250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
550 bushels of new white field beans  
8800 pounds of good hard soap  
4000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
200 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in all the month of May, 1839.

At ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,  
300 barrels of pork  
625 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
275 bushels of new white field beans  
4400 pounds of good hard soap  
2000 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
100 bushels of good clean dry salt

At FORT CRAWFORD, Prairie du Chien, Mississippi river,  
120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st of June, 1839.

At FORT SNELLING, SAINT PETERS,  
240 barrels of pork  
500 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
250 bushels of new white field beans  
3500 pounds of good hard soap  
1600 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
80 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 15th June, 1839.

At FORT WINNEBAGO, on the Fox River, at the Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers,  
180 barrels of pork  
375 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
160 bushels of new white field beans  
2540 pounds of good hard soap  
1200 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
60 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY,  
120 barrels of pork  
250 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At FORT BRADY, SAUL DE STE MARIE,  
60 barrels of pork  
125 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
55 bushels of new white field beans  
880 pounds of good hard soap  
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
30 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered by the 1st June, 1839.

At HANCOCK BARRACKS, Houlton, Maine,  
120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At NEW-YORK,  
120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles  
40 bushels of good clean dry salt

The whole to be delivered in December, 1838 and January and February, 1839.

At BALTIMORE,  
120 barrels of pork  
240 barrels of fresh superfine flour  
110 bushels of new white field beans  
1760 pounds of good hard soap  
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## NOTICE

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Cart, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.

JOHN CART, JR.  
J. McCAULEY.

THE Undersigned having this day purchased of John Cart, Jr. & Co. their entire Stock of

**GROCERIES**  
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.

J. McCAULEY.  
Nov. 18, 1838.—47-4f.

## UPHOLSTERING!

Furniture and Chairs.

In addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

**UPHOLSTERING**  
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Parquetting, Trimming Pews, &c. MATRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Jail, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawing and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.  
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837. 48-4f

## Shell Combs Repaired,

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Shop from the house of J. Bannell, to the

Corner of Mill and Short streets, opposite the Post Office.

Where Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest manner.

J. S. VANPELT.  
Lexington, June 25, 1838.—26-4f

## Notice.

I SHALL apply to the President and Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky to renew a Certificate for one share of Stock in my name in said Bank, the original of which has been lost or mislaid.

SABRET OFFUTT.  
May 24, 1838.—28-3m\*

## CANDY'S TAVERN.

(LATE M'CRACKEN'S)  
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

**HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,**  
**TABLE GOOD.**

**Bed Rooms Comfortable,**  
**HORSES,**

**WELL ATTENDED TO:**  
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

**DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS** well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

JOHN CANDY.  
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—16-4f

## KEUNTKY STEAM

**HAT FACTORY,**  
No. 38, West Main street,  
Corner of Main-Cross street,  
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

**WILLIAM F. TOD,**  
[Successor to BAIN & TON.]

HAS now in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of Steam and Machinery to the Manufacturing of Hats, which he hopes will enable him at all times to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase either at

**WHOLESALE OR RETAIL;**  
with every variety of

**Fur and Silk Hats.**

He particularly invites the attention of those wholesale purchasers who have heretofore been in the habit of buying Eastward, believing that on an examination of his stock, they will find inducements to purchase here in preference to any other market.

Particular attention paid to making Customers' work.

He has also in operation a FORMING MACHINE, by which he will be enabled at all times to furnish the Trade with Felt—they furnishing the wool or not—as best suits their convenience.

**Summer Fashions just**  
**Received.**

Lexington, June, 1838.—23-4f

## NOTICE.

**DR. C. W. & R. T. S. CLOUD,**  
HAVING entered in partnership, tender services to the public in the practice of Surgery and Midwifery, in the city and surrounding country—and may be consulted at any time at their Office, on Main street, the present residence of Dr. C. W. Cloud, who is desirous of closing all his old accounts—and therefore hopes that those indebted to him, will call and settle as soon as possible.

March 15, 1838.—11-4f.

## T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND BARRISTERS,  
WILL, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main Street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.

Lex., April 19, 1838.—16-4f.

## Tomato Medicine;

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

IS sold by Geo. W. Norton, Lexington, Ky. Dr. Robert Porter, " Daniel Bradford, " Grant & Wilson, " Welches & Lamme, Cynthia " J. D. Thomas, Leesburgh, " A. M. Barnes, Mt. Sterling, " David A. Russell, Danville, " T. S. Barkley & Co. Paris, " Applications for Agencies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Western part of North Carolina and Virginia, may be made to

WM. C. BELL, GENL. AGENT.  
Lexington, June 7, 1838.—23-4f

## NOTICE.

I HAVE taken the stand recently occupied by Messrs. Chinn & Gaines, formerly (E. I. Winter's) and the greater part of the

**Stock of Goods,**  
Where I shall continue the business. My stock being well assorted, I invite a continuance of the custom of the old firm, as well as that of the public.

T. N. GAINES  
Jan. 4, 1837.—1-4f.

## WOOL CARDING, &C.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on the WOOL CARDING AND WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand on Main Street. He would say to his friends and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAAC SPRAKE.  
N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, and JEANS and CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.

May 3, 1838.—18-4f.

## NEW GOODS.

**RAINEY & FERGUSON**  
INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening, at their old stand, No. 46, Main street, a splendid assortment of

**ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND DOMESTIC**  
**Dry Goods,**  
SUITABLE FOR THE

**SPRING AND SUMMER SALES.**  
Super Plain English Straw BONNETS; CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, a large stock and every variety. Also, a handsome assortment of

**WALL PAPER:**  
INGRAIN, SCOTCH & KIDDERMINSTER CARPETING.

On hand, 5,000 yards NEGRO JEANS and LINSEY, suitable for the Southern trade. They will take in exchange for Goods, clean washed Wool.

Lexington, April 27, 1838.—18-3m

## Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in the Mercantile Business, between PENNEY & CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All demands due by the firm will be settled by J. Penney, who is likewise alone authorized to receive the debts due the firm.

J. PENNEY.  
GEO. CHAMBLIN.  
Lex., May 19, 1838.—21-4f.

## GOOD INTENT

**MAIL LINE**  
FROM LEXINGTON TO

**MAYSVILLE.**  
THE ABOVE LINE, will leave Lexington in future, at 5 o'clock, A. M. for Maysville.

PASSENGERS will please apply the evening previous at the GENERAL OPPOSITION STAGE OFFICE, opposite the Rail Road Office.

H. MC CONATHY, Agent.  
Lex., May 17, 1838.—20-4f.

## CABINET MAKING.

**JOSEPH MILWARD,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, at his Shop, on Main-Street, opposite the site of the late Grand Lodge, where he will thankfully receive and execute all orders in his line.

Jan. 18, 1838.—3-4f.

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND CASSINETTS!  
A LARGE and superior assortment, for sale at reduced prices, by

J. CHEW & CO.  
No. 52, Marble Front.  
Dec. 21, 1837.—51-4f.

## GROCERIES, WINES

AND LIQUORS.  
THE undersigned having taken for a term of years, the Stores formerly occupied by CATCHFIELD & TILFORD, at the corner of Main and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that in addition to his stock on hand—amongst which are some choice

**WINE AND LIQUORS,**  
He is daily expecting additional supplies, which will make his STOCK as complete and desirable as any in the city.

He has made and is making arrangements to keep a constant supply of

**Goods in his Line,**  
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest market price, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL** in lots to suit purchasers.

He is prepared to do a General

**Commission & Forwarding**  
**BUSINESS.**

Goods consigned to his care will be disposed of in conformity to instructions, with as little delay as practicable. The usual facilities will be afforded on all goods consigned to him for sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the same.

To the former patrons of the house he tenders his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence for their interest, to merit and receive a continuance of their patronage.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837.—51-4f.

## Light House

THE firm of POSTLETHWAITE AND STONE, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late concern have been placed in the hands of Mr. STONE, who is authorized to collect, who is alone authorized to settle them. The debts due by the concern, will be settled by me.

The LIGHT HOUSE establishment will hereafter be carried on by myself.

G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.  
Lexington, March 15, 1838.—12-4f

## STRAY HORSE.

GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a

**Rusty Black Horse.**  
4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode: inclines to pace or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.

He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.

MILUS W. DICKEY.  
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-4f

## Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my entire STOCK OF GROCERIES to Messrs. CARTY & COOK, and I take great pleasure in recommending my customers and friends to continue their patronage to my successors. All those indebted to me by note or account, will please call and pay as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

J. J. FLEMING.  
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

## THE Undersigned have this day purchased

of Mr. J. J. FLEMING, his entire

**STOCK OF GROCERIES,**  
and have entered into partnership under the name of CARTY & COOK. They will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the stand lately occupied by J. J. Fleming, and intend keeping constantly on hand a first rate assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, which they offer at either Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN CARTY, JR.  
ISAAC COOK.  
Jan. 4, 1838.—1-4f.

## N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

**TURF REGISTER,**  
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.

J. C. TRUMBULL.  
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. ept. 15, 1836.—55-4f.

## DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837, 22-4f

## JABEZ BEACH.

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836.—55-4f

## LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND

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